

# CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

NO. 37.

## CARLSBAD SALOON

BARFIELD &amp; CANTRELL, Proprietors.

WINES,  
LIQUORS,  
CIGARS,  
CASE GOODS.

D. J. Thomas L. M. Collier.  
**Thomas & Collier,**  
 Contractors and Builders.

Piano and estimates furnished  
 and all work done promptly:  
 EDDY, NEW MEX.



## El Paso & Northeastern Railroad.

El Paso &amp; Northeastern Railway.

Leaves Alamogordo 3:30 p. m.  
 Arrives El Paso 7:15 p. m.  
 Leaves El Paso 10:30 a. m.  
 Arrives Alamogordo 2:45 p. m.  
 Making connection at El Paso for the east, west and all points in Mexico.  
 Connecting at Alamogordo with the stage line for the

### White Oaks Country.

White Oaks, Bonito, Negals, Gray, and Salado coal fields.

Also connecting with Tularosa stage line which leaves Alamogordo after arrival of train each day. Leaves Tularosa at 10:30 a. m., La Luz at 12 m., making connection with the south bound train.

A. S. GRIEG,  
 Gen Supt & Trk & Pass Agt  
 H. ALEXANDER, A. G. P. A.

50 YEARS'  
 EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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DESIGNS

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Scientific American.

MUNN & CO., 30 Broadway, New York  
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chever is—poor roads.

Give us good, paved roads and every acre of our farm lands will double in value, our boys will till the soil instead of seeking employment in the over-crowded cities, the unemployed population of the cities will pour into the country, while the cities themselves will thrive and flourish, drawing life and health and wealth from all roads radiating into a country that will blossom like the rose.

### Working For Good Roads.

Patrick H. Flynn, the Brooklyn surface railroad man, is promoting the building of good roads in western Sullivan county, N. Y., by offering pathmeters first and second prizes of \$70 and \$30 for making and maintaining the best roads in their respective districts. It is reported that the rewards have greatly stimulated the efforts of the pathmeters and town authorities and that roads which for years have been bad are now good.

### Editorial State Mayor" Jones' Idea.

Mayor Jones of Toledo in a recent article takes the ground that the tile trap and the idle millionaire should each contribute to the welfare of the country. He thinks that the capitalist should invest some of his money in road building and the tile workers should contribute some of his time and strength. These services, in his opinion, would be as patriotic and as worthy of the love of men as to risk one's life in battle.

### Cheer Cheese.

There is one manufacturer in Wyoming county, N. Y., of which but comparatively few of the people have any knowledge. Any one who is interested in cheese, especially the Italian makes, can post himself regarding one feature of the article by visiting a little hamlet not far from Rochester or Buffalo on the Erie railroad. The village is Dale, located in the town of Midland, this county, and it is such a little place that it has only a store or two and a postoffice. The cheese factory is not far from the station. It is a small frame building with a revolving door on the first floor. The factory hands are Italians, and the farmers who live nearby say the output of the plant is sold in Chicago for Parmesan cheese. The Italians said it was known as something, pronounced like "caro cawdeler," and from consulting an encyclopedia the writer concluded it was Cacio cavalo, of which there are the Mianno and Sorrento varieties made in Italy. Visitors to the little burgh are shown the establishment as something out of the ordinary. The cheese is made from cows' milk and the farmers about there are paid 70 cents a hundred for milk delivered. The make up of the plant consists of two boilers, one of which contains hot water, and in it the cheese is dipped after the milk has been turned to curd and is ready for handling. This cheese is a strictly handmade article. City people who have seen men in the confectionery store windows pull taffy, know about the way. This cheese in the condition of long curled ropes is placed in a big, low tub, and there it is given the hot water bath, between which the Italians pull and pull, put back in the tub and then pull it again. The men stand six feet apart, and the cheese is stretched at least double that length, until it has reached the proper grain. When it is completed, it is shaped into cheeses which resemble a bowling alley pin with the bottom about the size of a coconut. It is then aged for about half a year, when the outside becomes hard. During the aging it first becomes green, afterward a

yellow color, the outside then peels off like the skin of a kid glove orange. The article is then said to have cost about 14 cents a pound. The imported article costs up to 25 cents in New York in a pen, increase our solitude, keep our children from school and send our young men to the cities with a solemn oath on their lips, that they will never till the soil.

As farmers let us admit that these roads are bad (and every honest man will admit it); that they keep us from town, and from each other; that we can't get to market when prices are good; that we are hauling scat loads, racking our wagons, hitting our horses and rearing our tempers; that they keep our wives shut up like cattle in a pen, increase our solitude, keep our children from school and send our young men to the cities with a solemn oath on their lips, that they will never till the soil.

Think of our harvests, think of the money invested in farm implements and horses and mules to drag your crops to market and then think of waiting for the mud to "dry up!" Think of the horses and mules standing idle in the stable, the cost per day for feed, the loss of time and labor the dwarfed and shrunken values of our farms, of the slack supply and good prices when roads are impassable, and then think of the procession of farmers that rush to town and glut the market in the first day of dry weather, and think of the paltry prices they get when everybody is trying to sell to the overstocked merchant!

How do you account for the gain in town and city values as against the large failing off in farm values? My

### GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

#### How Much May be Cut For the Use of a Settler.

Much doubt exists in the minds of settlers, miners and others as to the limit of their privileges to the use of timber from public lands. Special Agent Max Pracht has had a wide range of correspondence bearing upon the subject. To condense the matter and provide an efficient ruling which could be easily understood, Mr. Pracht submitted a number of cases to the commissioner of the general land office, and the following letter has been received from Commissioner Binger Hermann. Mr. Pracht asks the courtesy of the Journal Democrat and other news papers in publishing this for general information:

"I have your letter of June 9, 1899, enclosing letter from Mr. Estevan Flores inquiring as to the law relating to the cutting of public timber.

My letter of May 28, 1899, replying to inquiries of a similar nature from H. O. Durum, seems to contain all the information desired by Mr. Flores. If the lands are non-mineral in character, he will be permitted to cut timber therefrom free of charge for firewood, fencing or other domestic purposes, or developing his own mining claims, to an extent not exceeding a stumpage valuation of \$100 in any one year. This privilege is given for his own use, and does not carry with it the right to sell or dispose of it to other persons.

Where the land is strictly mineral in character timber may be cut therefrom under the act of June 3, 1870 (20 Stat. 88), for building agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes for use within the state where cut."—Journal Democrat.

### The Obligations of Editorship.

In all the walks of life there is no profession or occupation that carries with it greater responsibilities than that of an editor. From the metropolitan daily to the humble country weekly or the editorial chair has confronting him constantly the duty of inculcating interest in public affairs; of holding up a high ideal of professional service; of encouraging moral growth; of fostering local pride and of purveying without prejudice or favor the news of the day in the field which he elects to cover.

A paper in this editorial utterance may print whatever its prescribing policy dictates, but in the news department there should be no discrimination. The people buy a paper with the expectation that its news matter will be biased, and in decency never be malignant. When a paper is conducted on such narrow lines that it leans throughout toward some party or clique, and surprises almost everything in the way of news that may go to the credit of the opposition, it is practicing deception and misleading the public. That this is done cannot be denied say more than that personal abuse

is charged that about May 1 Gentry, who was a cowboy, entered a business house and stole \$6,000 in government script and a small quantity of coins. Officers have been on Gentry's trail ever since. He was found near Roswell pilfering wood. He admitted his identity, but stoutly denied the theft. He was brought here to-night and lodged in jail.

"His trunk was searched, but no sign of government script was found. Gentry says he ran away from Socorro, but refused to give the reason. He will be taken back to New Mexico for trial.

"Sheriff Blackington said that Gentry

was trailed by means of his trunk, which

was shipped by express to Douglas. T

outlaw himself went across country and arriving at Deming again shipped his trunk. He then followed it to California. Meantime the trunk was located by the officers and searched."

Don't forget to get a basket of Sharpe's peaches at Gambles for a Sunday cobbler.

Camp Meeting.

The Lincoln Baptist Association will meet at Fresno, Thursday night, August 10, 1899. As a number of people will be going from the Pecos Valley we have prepared an itinerary so that those wishing to go in company may do so.

### ITINERARY.

1. Aug. 6—Leave Carlsbad (Eddy) camp that night at Seven Rivers.

2. Aug. 7—Camp at the upper school house, Hope.

3. Aug. 8—Camp at Lower Penasco.

4. Aug. 9—Camp in Cox canon.

There will be preaching every night on this journey. Rev. Dr. Bairden, of Omaha, Neb., superintendent of missions, and Rev. J. W. Crooks, of Denver, general missionary, are expected to be with us and fill these appointments.

5. Thursday, Aug. 10—On to Fresno, the place of meeting. At night Dr. Emerson, of Carlsbad, will preach the introductory sermon before the

association.

The association will be in session

Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The

camp meeting services will commence

on Monday, Aug. 14, and continue several days.

It is hoped that those coming

from Roswell and other points in the upper Pecos Valley will join the caravan at Hope the evening of Aug.

7. Persons wishing to go by rail can

do so by way of El Paso. Fresno is

on the E. P. & N. R. Ry., sixteen miles

from Alamogordo. It is six miles

from Gloriaville on the summit of the

Sacramento mountains.

ARAKIAS GREEN, Moderator.

Upon a peaceful hill;  
 Where none are ever weary.

See my sister ill,  
 The Printer's Review.

Winter Losses of Sheep.

The following information concerning the loss of sheep during last winter is given in a recent issue of the National Live Stock Bulletin from Denver, Colo.

"Reports to the winter losses on sheep are rather more definite than on cattle and indicate a loss of from 12 to 30 percent. Probably 15 percent would be a conservative estimate. Cold nights were bad for lambing in nearly every section and losses have been heavy. The sections reporting over 50 percent of a crop and some as low as 40 percent Idaho, Wyoming and Montana report most successful lamb crop. Utah only fair; New Mexico Colorado, Arizona and the extreme western Texas very bad. In the southwest the drought left so little feed for the ewes that in many sections the lambs were killed to save the mothers, and the herds are kept alive only by cutting down brush and young trees along dry creeks or the foothills for them to browse upon. A heavy loss will result to the Utah sheepmen by the action of the government in excluding them from forest reservations, where heretofore they have found summer range. They are now thrown up the desert which, at this season of the year, will cause the destruction of thousands of animals from heat and lack of water. Reports from Arizona and New Mexico indicate loss than half a lamb crop and heavy losses in ewes. Movement of lambs to feed lots from the south will be in better demand for the feed lots than southern stock owing to the fact that there has been better feed in the northwest.

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